..... 5 cects a line. Fig. 26 cents.

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NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE. VERY LARGE PAPER FOR THE COUNTRY. Is published every Sarussay Monning, at the low price of Sp per annum, in advance. 10 copies for \$15, or 20 copies for \$24.

From our Extra of Yesterday Morning. TEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.



Arrival of the Great Western. Triumph of the Corn Bill. ACCOUCHMENT OF THE QUEEN-

BIRTH OF A PRINCESS. NO IMPROVEMENT IN THE CORN MARKET.

cotton Advancing. Dullness of the Money Market.

LIBERATION OF SMITH O'BRIEN.

Injustice to American Ship Owners.

Escape of Prince Louis Bonaparte.

The steamship Great Western, Capt. Matthews arived yesterday morning at 101 o'clock, having sailed on the 30th ult. She has made her passage in sixteen days.

, Our summary of news is chiefly compiled from Wilmer & Smith's European Times, to which we are happy to acknowledge our indebtedness. Cotton was firm and advancing under the influ-

ence of the war with Mexico. The Money Market was dull, and the Corn Trade had not improved.

Queen Victoria gave birth to a Princess-her fifth child-on the 25th ult.

The Cambria reached Liverpool on the 28th, af ter a pleasant passage of twelve days.

When off Holyhead she communicated by tele graph, to that station, the important news which had reached New-York from Mexico relative to the hostile position and movements of the United States and Mexican armies. The news was immediately expressed to London by Willmer & Smith, reaching there in six hours after boarding her.

The Great Western arrived out in the afternoon of the 21st, after a passage of 131 days. Her arrival was announced in London on the same evening in exhours, through Messrs. Willmer & Smith's printe express-and the same communication went on

to Paris that night. The Corn Importation Bill passed its second read ing in the House of Lords by a majority of 47. All ncertainty as to its final passage had been removed. The news of the War with Mexico created in-

tense excitement in London and Liverpool. the whole encouraging. Prince Albert, it is now definitely settled, is to

visit Liverpool at the end of July, for the purpose of laying the foundation-stone of the Sailors' Home. Great local preparations are being made to receive

General Armstrong, Consul for the United States. Liverpool, came out in the Great Western, on a

visit to the United States. The remains of Gansevoort Melville, late U.S. Secretary of Legation at the Court of St. James.

bave been sent home to his friends. Prince Louis Bonaparte has escaped from prison in the disguise of a workman.

It is whispered that the royal family of France. taxious to cement a close alliance with the royal family of England, propose to pay a visit to Wind-

er or to Buckingham Palace in the course of the summer. The only gratifying feature of the alliance is that it is not one formed for narrowing or invadhe the liberties of mankind. The French ruler and his English sister know that the best security for the throne exists in the happiness and the prosperity of Queen Victoria became the mother of five chil-

denon the afternoon of Monday last-a "great ha" in the history of England, which was duly anmenced to the inhabitants of London by the firing of guns and other demonstrations of joy. The young strager is a female; and, according to the phrase-bey of the court bulletins, is, like the mother, "do-well." The Queen entered on her 27th year a fer days back, and judging by her years and the femant of her constitution, she will, in all human rehability, leave a numerous family as heir-looms is the British crown and people.

Triumph of the Corn Bill. The Peers have made short work of the Corn Bill On Monday week it was read for the first time in her House, and the second reading, after a debate of three nights, was passed by a majority of PORTY-HTER. This places the success of the measure, in

la fature stages, beyond the probability of doubt.
List week the public pulse was at a low ebb relative to the bill. Political creakers prognosticated a defeat, and business, which has been sadly peded by the uncertainty of the future, was Expeded by the uncertainty of the result of the trea more dull than usual. But the result of the Exeting at Lansdowne House on Saturday. Seeing at Lansdowne House on Saturday. Where the Whig Peers met and discussed their discenses on the subject, ended in a resolution to discense on the subject, was arresponding to the Government. apport in its integrity the measure of the Government. From that moment all apprehensions vanish-ed. The bill is now perfectly safe, and will, proba-bly, be the law of the land before another month has by be the law of the land before another month has capsed. The Committee is fixed for the 11th of lane.

We mentioned in our last that the proposition of the Mexican Government for placing the debt upon a new footing, had been proposed at a stormy meeting of the proprietors in London. This occurred on the evening preceding the sailing of the steamer, and we were income. and we were ignorant at the time of the result. The proposition was negatived by the bondholders. But a new and more inversible proposition is expected to be made. In the meantime the present position of Mexico affords small chance of the London capitalism bleeding freely in the metter of the loan.

Railway speculation threatens to be the opprobrimof the English character. The "collective wisdom of the nation" devised a plan for enabling companies to dissolve and be at rest. It was thought that

Pules to dissolve and be at rest. It was thought that the consocters of scores, if not hundreds, of the ill-considered, ill-digested schemes, would have giadly studed themselves of the facilities thus afforded.

setings have been called, in conformity with the risions of the act which was passed recently, in tious parts of the country; but progression has ing over it, exhibits, like a drunken man, symp-of reeling; and steed it. ing; and steady it cannot be, while rail-Fay bills requiring nearly saventy millions of tained that the House would have divided on the

NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE.

OFFICE TRIBUNE BUILDINGS. BY GREELEY & McELRATH.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY MORNING JUNE 16, 1846. VOL. VI. NO. 58.

capital have already been sanctioned by Parliament

This is a most fearful state of things. Notwithstanding all the frauds which have transpired, not-withstanding all the ruin which reckless speculation has entailed on its victims, the unfortunate propensi-ty is still rampant, and the consequences still hang over the devoted heads of the players at this hazard-ous game with Dame Fortune, and her twin-sister— Misfortune.

The truth is, that the bolders of scrip, many of

whom have paid dearly for their whistle, are not content with the first loss. They—the majority of them at least—have bought into worthless lines at a heavy premium, and they hold on, and urge others. ers to press on, for the consummation of the under-taking, influenced by the delusive expectation that, some day or other, the corner will be turned, and

that they will thus save themselves.

Now, it is a notorious fact that the number of lines already in existence which pay ten per cent. to the original holders is small; the number which pay five per cent is much larger; and there are scores of lines which could be mentioned, on which the dividends are-awful word-nil!

But this is not all. The best parts of the country—the connecting links with most of the great towns and places of large population—are already covered with the iron net work. Those which have to be made—those for which acts have been obtained, or may yet be obtained, pass through districts where a sight of the 'human face divine' is a novelty. Verily, the spirit of Mammon has a tendency to blind men's eyes, and to make persons otherwise keen and farseeing, 'dull as the weed that rots by Lethe's stream.' But this is not all. The best parts of the country

The Cambria, Captain Judkins, arrived here on the decrease of Thursday, after a splendid passage, with the intelligence of the rupture which has already taken place between the Mexican and the American forces. The issue of the conflict, which has taken place at Fort Isabel, on the Rio Grande if conflict it can be called, for it seems, according to the accounts, too trumpery for the appellation—has astonished, and, we are sorry to add, gratified many

persons.

It has astonished those who have regarded the valor of the Mexicans with contempt, and it has delighted those who wished to see the pride of Jonathan humbled—humbled, because he has had the temerity to beard his cousin Buil. This is unkind, illiberal; but we suppose it is human nature—the least amiable phase of human nature.

The effect of the news has been to raise the price of American produce. On its receipt many persons instantly withdrew their cotton, and the consequence has been, as is customary in such cases, a rush of speculators into the field, and an improvement in the value of the staple. Another cause has been at work.

been at work.

Early yesterday, the result of the second reading of the Corn Bill in the House of Lords was known. The settlement of this question must beneficially serve business—must give increased firmness to the manufacturers—must enhance the value of the article; and this, with the former cause, has rendered the market additionally firm.

If the Corn Bill should pass—of which, at present, there hardly exists a doubt in the minds of the

least sanguine—an immense quantity of produce will be immediately released from bond, and thrown on the market. The bulk of the produce so held on the market. The bulk of the produce and other and the Queen's lock, is American flour and other American produce. Its value has been estimated as high as five millions sterling.

In every point of view—for the safety of trade, for the security of the exporter, for the comfort and the security of the exporter, for the comfort and the security of the exporter, for the comfort and the security of the exporter, for the comfort and the security of the exporter is desirable that no un-

for the security of the exporter, for the common and happiness of the people—it is desirable that no unnecessary delay take place. Our readers will observe that the Government had not only a majority of proxies, but a majority of peers present on the division. This is important as regards the ultimate success of the measure in committee.

The markets in every part of the country will be

more or less affected by the second reading of the Corn Bill in the Lords, but the effect will not be fully developed before the sailing of the seamer on Thursday next. In the meantime, we refer our commercial readers to what has been doing before the result transpired, and they will see that business of every description has been more or less influenced by the pending state of our political affairs.

Perliamentary:
On Monday, May 18th, the Corn Bill was brought
from the Lower to the Upper House, and delivered
attheir Lordship's Bar by Mr. Green, the Chairman at their Lordship's Bar by Mr. Green, the Chairman of the Committee, accompanied by Mr. Cobden, Mr. Bright, and a number of others, who have ever been conspicuous in their hostility to the bread tax. The Duke of Wellington immediately moved the

first reading, which usually takes place without discussion, but overleaping legislative effquette, the Duke of Richmond rose and made another of those

the Lords and read the first time, but not without as strong philippic againt the measure by the Duke of Richmond as he had the night previous inflicted on its twin brother. The same evening Dr. Bowris brought the subject of the quarantine laws before the

House of Commons.
On the authority of Dr. Maclean, who died som years ago, he proved that the plague could not be communicated by contact—that it could not be im-ported; and be then proceeded to show how the laws in question fettered commerce and manufacwere injurious to the consumer and to the

revenue.

A general impression is gaining ground out of doors, that the quarantine laws do require a thorough revision. They could not be in better hands than those of Dr. Bowring, who to considerable sci-entific skill adds a practical as well as a theoretical acquaintance with commerce.

The Lords did not meet on Wednesday or Thurs-

day. On the first-named day Mr. Duncombe provoked discussion on the Lace Factories Bill, which was rejected. On Thursday the proceedings were of a desulto

ry character. Mr. Shaw intimated his intention of moving for the liberation of Mr. Smith O Brien on the Monday following, as the Committee of tion would on that day have terminated its labors. the "martyr" himself, setting forth the illegality of his imprisonment, and demanding his release.

On Friday the same subject produced a good deal of discussion. Mr. O'Connell called attention to the letter of Mr. O'Brien, and maintained that he had been illegally committed, as a technical in-formality rendered the Committee of Selection in-competent. But the motion for his discharge was

On the same evening the Lords were principally engaged in a debate about Ireland, rai Marquis of Normandy. The Factory Bill for short ening the hours of labor in the manufactu-ring districts was negatived by a majority of Its success would have seriously embarrass-

I the Government.
On Monday, the 25th, the great battle on the Corn Bill commenced in the House of Lords. The second reading was moved by the Earl of Ripon, who, like his colleagues, can lay claim to no consistency on the subject. The two crack speeches of the night were those of Lorda Stanley and Brougham.

of Selection that moved for his committal had brought its duties to a close.

On Tuesday the Corn Law debate in the Lords

was resumed, and a number of speeches, some good, some bad, and some very indifferent, were made for and against the measure. But the subject has been so exhausted, that nothing short of the highest order of talent can galvanize the old bones of monopoly so as to give them the least appear-

ance of vitality.

The ablest speech of the night—one of the Money Market, which has been ablest which the subject has evolved since its first introduction into the House of Commons—was the speech of Lord Clarendon. It elicited admiration

second night, as most of the speakers in whom the peers rejoice had declared their sentiments.

The next day was the "Derby," thegreatest sporting event of the year. The idea of having a debate, even on the great, the most important national questions.

tion of the age, on a "Derby day," appeared pre-posterous in the eyes of our hereditary rulers, and cordingly the debate was adjourned until Thurs-On the same evening (Tuesday) the House of

Commons was counted out while Mr. Ewart was bringing the affairs of Van Dieman's Land under

On Thursday the House of Lords again met, and divided at five in the morning on the Corn Bill. The numbers were—Contents Present, 135, proxies, 73—211. Non-Contents: Present, 135, proxies, 73—214. Majority, 47. Nothing of interest occurred in the House of Commons, which adjourned at an early Troops to Oregon.

We noticed in a recent number of our publication the fact of the British Government being about to send a small detachment of troops to Oregon. It now appears that the Crocodile, troop ship, Commander Lowe, is being hitted at Devonport, with all dispatch, to carry troops, and it would appear from what they are doing to her, that it is most likely her dostination will be among fee. She will proceed direct to Hudson's Bay, ria Labredor, and Hudson's Straits to Fort York, situated at the mouth of the Nelson River.

This Fort belones to the North-West Company, and it is the nearest scaport on the Atlantic side of the North American Continent to the Oregon Territory. This Company have a regular chain of stations along the line of the Nelson River, crossing the great Lake Winnipeg and Rocky Mountains into the Oregon Country, and to the Columbia River.

of the Nelson River, crossing the great Raus of the Columbia River.

The distance from Fort York, in Hudson's Bay, to the mouth of the Columbia, in the North Pacific, being only about 1,350 miles; but the circultous route the traders take, to have the advantage of water carriage, by following the course of rivers and lakes, makes the journey nearly double that distance. The force selected for this purpose consists of artillery, and 300 men of the 6th Regiment of Poot, under the command of an excellent, intelligent and settive officer. Major Crofton.

The detachment marches from Athlone for Cork on Monday next, to arrive on the 30th, there to embark for Fort York, in Hudson's Bay. The detachment of Royal Artillery, under the command of Captain Blackwood, attended at the carriage department of the Royal Arsenal, on Friday and Saturday last, to receive instructions in the mode of carrying the light 6-pounder guns, 3 pounder guns, 4 2-5-inch howitzer, and 54-inch mortar, which they are to take with them to the Hudson's Bay Company's territory.

pany's territory.

The guns are to be carried upon the shoulders of eight or The guns are to be carried upon the standards of the sixteen men to each gun according to their weight or the difficulties of the ground; and, when possible, will be drawn upon two wheels, with a very short axie. drawn upon two wheels, with a very short acte. The fleet selected for the duty have been medically examined and the Board of Ordinance has very considerately ordered that they shall be allowed to draw an extra sum for Winter clothing, as is usual with troops serving in Canada. The guns and stores which they are to take with them are all ordered to be ready by Thursday next.

England and the United States. The Siecle says:—"The news just received from the United States has caused lively satisfaction in England amongst the mercantile classes; but this has not been the case among the politicians. The sort of tack which has taken place in the movement of public opinion in Ame on the subject of the Oregon is a sign which well-practi

on the subject of the Oregon is a sign which well-practiced eyes cannot mistake. Mr. Polk attained the Presidency for the purpose of accomplishing the last wish of General Jackson, whose dying exhotation was:—'Get possession of the Oregon at any price.'

The ardor of Mr. Polk has, however, suddenly cooled; his political friends only offered, at the close of the debate, a purely formal resistance to the conciliatory resolution of the Senate, and that resolution has been adopted by the House of Representatives with a modification of terms which the modification is any way after its neglice sense. It is evident,

House of Representatives with a modification of terms which does not in any way alter its pacific sense. It is evident, therefore, that the statesmen of the Union perceived that the Oregon Question was no longer a good hattle-field, and they have carried elsewhere the spirit of struggling against Great Britain.

If the partition of the Oregon is made in a manner disadvantageous to England—if, for example, instead of stopping at the 19th degree, as Mr. Gallatin demanded, the Americans were to extend their claim to the 54th, as Gen. Cass demands, England's amour-propre would be wounded much more than her interests, for as long as she is allowed the free use of the port situate between the main land and Vancouver's Island, her vessels will derive, from the frequenting of those coasts all the advantages that they can obtain.

the frequenting of those coasts all the advantages that they can obtain.

The Trenty of Joint Occupation supposes, if it does not formally recognize in favor of England, rights which the United States would deny with a very bad grace, and Europe would not behold without deep dissatisfaction a great maritime war kindled for a mere question of vanity. The contest will be viewed in quite a different light if its objects, on the part of England, be to hinder, not conquests, in the ancient sense of that word, but annexations resulting from the free-will of nations, and fraught with no farther from the free-will of nations, and fraught with no farther inconvenience to the two hemispheres than that of less-n-ing the domination that Great Britain arrogates to herself ing the domination that Great Britain arrog in the Pacific Ocean and in the Chinese seas.

in the Pacific Ocean and in the Chinese seas.

It is everything, in the times in which we live, to have in one's favor the general assent of nations, and the Americans will obtain it by showing themselves conciliatory on the side of Oregon, and firm as regards the principle of spontaneous annexation. The idea of an European intervention to protect the distinction of races in America will not bear investigation. Mexico would certainly have a right in large a firm to proper firm in the state of t 1. On the same night, in the House of Commons, the Customs Bill underwent discussion on the bringing up of the report, when Lord George Bentinck made a fruitless attempt to strangle it. Dr. Bowring bore testimony, from his private correspondence, to the favor with which that measure and the Corn Bill were received in the United States and Canada.

On Tuesday the Customs Bill many the Lord Customs Bill more than the Customs

Guizot has accused the Opposition of adopting a policy too French, and not sufficiently European. We represen him, in return, for adopting a policy which is neither the one nor the other,—neither European nor French."

Ireland. The linea trade of Ulster is said to be in a very

depressed state.

The Government has summoned Lord Heytesbury to London, to support the Corn bill in the Lord's

In Ulster, the laboring classes are suffering as severely from the want of potatoes as in the South and The accounts of the new potato crop in Ireland

are, upon the whole, encouraging.

The hay harvest is unusually forward this year. In some parts of the country, cutting has already commence

A farmer named Delany, an old man, in his 70th year, who had been eng-ged in ejecting a brother farmer named Keys, at Rathdowney, was murdered there re-The Dublin correspondent of the London Morn-

ing Chronicle mentions the existence of a rumor that Sir Edward Sugden will shortly retire from the Irish Chan-A new distribution of silk gowns is spoken of ;

Mr. Smyly, of the north-west circuit, and Messrs. Rolleston, Wall, and Christian, of the Leinster circuit, are the persons for whom the honor is said to be intended. A fatal affray occurred a few days back at Bird-

hill, Tipperary, originating in resistance to the law. A farmer named Maunsel was in arrear of rent; he was farmer named Maunsei was in arrear of rear; de was summoned to give up possession, but, supported by the peasantry, who blockaded the house, refused. The police fired, and shot two of his servants.

A youth, aged 17 years, died recently in the hospital of Navan, of glanders, which he had contracted from a horse which he attended. The infection was received

a horse which he attended. The infection was received by the boy through a slight cut on one of his fingers— Horses, it appears, can be cured of this frightful disease, but a ramedy for the human subject has hitherto been beyond the reach of medicine. Prussia.

Letters from Germany announce that the Consti-

Letters from Germany of the composing party, wished Prussia, who is at the head of the opposing party, wished the Emy to proceed by means of a sovereign grant. Fred-King to proceed by means of a sovereign grant. the king of process of the same opinion. "I wish," he is said to have exclaimed, "I wish the Constitution to engage both the people and the crown, and to attain that object, I ought to consult the States united in

the subject. The two crack speeches of the night were those of Lords Stanley and Brougham.

The first-named nobleman, whose name has been so prominently before the public in connection with his hostility to the bill, acquitted himself ably, so far as mere speaking went. He contrived to give an air of novelty to some of the old threadbare arguments of the monopolists, by the light in which he put them, and there was a sufficient dash of personality and bitterness in his speech to make it piquant. But he spoke not with the air of triumph. His language and his whole bearing denoted a foregone conclusion—defeat.

Lord Brougham followed, and was delivered of some sound truths, mixed with much nauseous stuff about the talents of the aristocracy and the purity of their motives. He wound up with a labored panegyric on Sir Robert Peel and his personal sacrifices for the benefit of his country.

On the same evening, the most notable affair in the Committee, of Selection that moved for his committeal had brought its duties to a close.

The mean respectation the specific and the crown, and to attain the States united in that object, I ought to consult the States united in the total the Saxon Legislature resumed as method the same symble, stated in that object, I ought to consult the States united in the total content of the Saxon Legislature resumed in the discussion on the report of the discussion on the report of the committee respecting the sanguaginary riots at Lejasco on the 12th of August last. On the 18th, there are reported the committee which was an equality of votes for and against the adoption was an equality of votes for and against the sophito was an equality of votes for and against the sophito was an equality of votes for and against the sophito was an equality of votes for and against the sophito was an equality of votes for and against the sophito was an equality of votes for and against the sophito was an equality of votes for and against the sophito was an equality of votes for and against the sophito wa

Rumors reached this country, some days back, of

a new movement towards freedom in Italy, favored by King Charles Albert of Sardinia. It was regarded as the King Charles Albert of Sardinia. It was regarded as the echo of rumors long ago current respecting the same Monarch, even while he was Prince of Carignan. Last week however, the Journal des Debats gives authenticity to the reports, and thus renders them worthy of attention. About two years ago, we believe the Abbate Globerti, and after him Count Cesare Balbo, published books in which, while deprecating the revolutionary movements that have so often disturbed Italy, the writers plainly called for the independence of that country, and indicated Charles Albert as the fit person for its head.

So fee from being axiled, both were undisturbed; and So far from being exiled, both were undisturbed; and the Court has been well received at court. Some man-ifestations of a similar spirit lately took place at Genoa;

where, according to the report the people called out "Long live Charles Albert, King of Italy!" The Austrian Embassador/demanded some kind of satisfaction from the Court at Piedmont but did not receive it.—Without alluding in terms to these events, the Journal des Débats relates the sequel. The Austrian Givernment of Milan maliciously issued a decree on the 20th of the Court of t relaing the duties on Piedmontese wines from 9 ? sold! the hectolike to 2! livres 7 sold!; a duty

ment lowered its own duties on French Wines and Sugars.—"having reference to the Tresty concluded with France, and desiring far more closely to bind the commercial relations between the two countries."—This proceeding, although the Legitimist Quotidicane laboriously endeavors to make light of it, is more important to the contribution of the con portant than on the surface it might seem: any political change in Italy. In be effectual, must be made with the concurrence of France; whose aid, evertor tacit, cannot Algeria

Marshal Bugeaud will shortly return to France aving resigned the post of Governor General of Algeria.— othing is yet determined as to his successor, and the new ystem of government to be applied to Algeria. The rench Ministry have resolved, before coming to any deci-French Ministry have resolved, before coming to any decision to swait the dehate in the Chamber of Deputies on the grants of money required for the African possessions. It is generally believed that some change will take place in the system of administration, and that the Governor General, although a general officer, will derive the greater part of his power from the civil authority. The Duke d'Aumale is to succeed Marshai Bugeaud in Algiers.

Circassia. Circassia.

Circassin.

The Universal German Gazette contains the following:—Travelers arrived from Circassia announce that war has not yet commenced, but Schamil Bey is making extensive preparations in the Daghestan, and the approaching campaign, it is expected, will be as advantageous for him as that of last year. Soliman Edendi, the sgeat of Schamil, has enrolled for his service 1900 hopemen in the provinces of Nad Kotch and Chepsok, and the or a thosety and the enrolments it is said, would horsemon in the provinces of the Rose it is said, would and 800 at Abaseth; and the enrolments it is said, would have been more numerous, but for the indifference of the Ulemas and the Cadis." New-Zenland.

his father at Florence.

very different affair.

New-Zealand.

The last accounts from New-Zealand state that the troops in the North were encamped about eight miles from the Pah of Kawiti, Heki's principal ally, and cut a road towards the Pah for about five miles—The force consisted of 500 of the 50th Regiment, 100 of the 99th Regiment, 80 Marines, 60 Artillery, 50 volunteers, and 220 sailors, who were armed and stationed as piquets. They were supplied with two 32-pounders, one long 18 pounder, two 12-pound howitzers, two brass 6-pounders, seven mortars, besides ten 32-pounders that were expected in the Elphinstone, which arrived in that were expected in the Elphinstone, which arrived in the Bay of Islands the day before the last accounts left,

> India and China. By the Overland Mail from India.

By an express extraordinary which reached London on the 20th instant, in anticipation of the mail, we have received advices from India and China. The dates are—Calcutta, April 7; Madras, 13; Bombay, 15; China, March 29.

The Bombay Times, of April 15, has the following brief

China, March 29.

The Bombay Times, of April 15 has the following brief summary of the news:—The last fortnight has proved perfectly barren of intelligence. The Commander-in-Cnief, like the Governor-General, has quitted the Puojaub: the British garrison remains inactive at Lahore, where the people are conducting themselves with propriety; but there seems a considerable amount of utrbulence up and down throughout the country.

The new cantonments were being arranged in the Juliunder Doah, and their garrisons assigned to them. The Hombay troops had began to arrive at Roree about the first week of April, and were to be distributed in the manner formerly described. The people in the Western India were beginning to suffer from scarcity, malely brought about by the deficiencies of last season's rains. Cholera was spreading amongst the natives.

India generally is quiet. Some failures of European houses connected with Bombay have occurred. The weather is unusually cool for the middle of April. Sir George Arthur, Governor af Bombay, is greatly improved in heelth, and able to transact business and take his customary evening drive.

Conmercial interest the commercial contents of the proper in the Medical April Cool Market April

is customery evening drive.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE — Bombay Market, April 15.—(From the Chamber of Commerce Overland Price Current)—We have no new feature to notice in our market during the past fortnight. Money continues very scarce, and confidence has been somewhat shaken by several failures in the bazaar. Business both in imports and exports has consequently been very limited.

and sales generally can be effected only by submitting to a heavy sacrifice on prime cost. There has been considera ble demand for low gray jaconets and madapollams, in consequence of the advanced period of the season. the holders generally having met the demand, no improve ment in prices has taken place. There is a slight improve-ment in gray madapollams of stout fabrics. White mada-pollams and white long cloths continue dull of sale, and we have no miterial change to note in their value. Cambrics and muslins of all descriptions continue in limited request at very low prices. Turkey red cloths and prints of every on are quite neglected, and can be forced off only

EMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES, &c .- In EMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES, &C.—In consequence of the disaster which happened some months since to the ship "Robert Issaes," which had emigrants on board for the United States, and proved to have been unseaworthy, her Majesty's Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners gave directions that every vessel, which intended to take emigrants, should be examined as regarders searchiness, and the law relating thereto strictly compiled with. They issued an order—

"That all vessels which were not registered at Lloyd's. A many reasons which were not registered at Lloyd's, or which being registered and classed lower than the second description of the first class, should not be considered eligible by the Government Emigration Arents for the convenience of passengers, without having been first subjected to an exemination by Lloyd's surveyors. These surveyors, mistaking their duty, refused to pass any American vessels unless they compiled with all the arbitrary rules isld down at Lloyd's as necessary, in order to be classed on their blooks. In consequence, reversal

arbitrary rules iald down at Lloyd's as necessary, in order to be classed on their books. In consequence, several
of the new and first class New York packets, and others,
were denied the privilege of taking passengers at a time,
too, when the rate of passage was very high. This caused great excitement among the American shipmasters,
and others interested—as it would throw this important
part of the intorcourse between the two countris into
British ships alone, to the exclusion of American—and
created, necessarily, a very bitter feeling.

We are hoppy to learn that, through the representation
of General Armstrong, United States Consul at Liverpool,
who is over washing of res.

General Armstrong, United States Consul at Liverpool, o is ever watchful of the interests of his countrymen, er surveyors have been appointed, who perform their y to the satisfaction of all parties.

THE BORNEO PIRATES.-By a private letter THE BORNEO PIRATES.—By a private etter brought by the Indian mail, and dated Point de Galle. April 16, 1846, we have intelligence of painful interest from Borneo, atteing out of those desperate acts of piracy so prevalent on that Island. Qur correspondent states that Mr. Brook, then at Strawak, had communicated to the Governor-General of India, that Prageran Badreddeen had been attacked by order of the Sultan of Borneo Proper, at some place near Labuan Island.

deen had been attacked by other or a solution. Proper, at some place near Labuan Island.

The Rajah defended himself bravely, but being seriously wounded he retired into the house, and called his wife and sister; then ordered his servants to bring a barrel of gunpowder. He took his ring from his finger, and gave it to the servant, destring him to take it to Mr. Brooke, and immediately fired the powder—thus destroying himself and family, about 30 in number, who the powder—the cost of the houses. Besides. troying himself and ismity, about 30 in number, who were blown through the roofs of the houses. Besides his own family, there were many others destroyed who were well-disposed toward the English, and who assisted in putting down piracy, which the Sultan is determined to revive at all hazards. He has ordered forts to hability the enterpole of all the small rivers, and he mined to revive at an nazaros. He has ordered forts to be built at the entrance of all the small rivers, and he now bids defiance to the English. The Rajah's ring was subsequently taken by force from the servant, but the man made his escape and got on board Her Majesty's

ship Hazard. He warned the captain not to land on that part of the He warned the captain not to tain on that part of the coast, as the Sultan had given orders to capture all the English, more especially the captains. The Hasard thet proceeded to Sarawak (10 Mr. Brooke,) and thence to Singapore. The Sultan has ordered Mr. Brooke to be poisoned, or killed in any way that may present fuelf! poisoned, or Rilica in any way that has present term.

Mr. Brooke has requested that a steamer may be sent to
Sarawak. Col. Butterworth has in consequence ordered
the Phlegethon to proceed there, and place herself under
the orders of Mr. Brooke, who stated in his letter that
steamers were never so much required in that quarter
as at present, to give confidence to the well-diaposed.
But men-of-war will soon be on the coast, and the Sultan
will then get a dressing.

will then get a dressing.

HORRIDLE TRAGEDY IN SPAIN.—One of thos

of looking after some pigs, went out to seek the sasistance of his nearest neighbors.

No sooner was he gone than the pretended woman, assuming a feroclous seject, approached his trembling companion, who precipitately shut herself up in an adjoining room. The robber, for such he was, tried to burst open the door, but, finding it resisted all his attempts, desisted, threatening that if a sum of money received the day before by the peasant for some maize was not immediately given up, he would hill the child which was identifying near the miscream. The poor woman, half dead with fright, and miscream. quent silence, sudden and profound, told its agonized mo-ther that the monster had murdered it.

This deed of blood consummated, the wretch strove to break through the mud wall separating him from his other

FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

ctim, and in a short time he made an orifice sufficiently wor'd. Rather better accounts have been received from Rechdale.

The last report from that market informs us that there has been a better attendance in the market than for several weeks past; low Piannels were in good request at former prices, and the demand for fine and middle qualities has improved, but prices remain as much as before. A report was prevalent that two extensive Wool dealers in Yorkshire had failed. The demand for Wool was much the same as at our last report. Several extensive manuwhose horror and consternation may be imagined on dis-covering his infant dead and weltering in its blood, the body of a decapitated man extended on the floor, and his unfortunate wife in a swoon with the robber's head at her THE ESCAPE OF PRINCE LOUIS REONAPARTE -

Yorkshire had failed. The demand for Wool was much the same as at our last report. Several extensive manufacturers have sold a large quantity of Flannels within the last few days. At Manchester there has been no improvement in the demand for either goods or yarns. Prices, however, are tolerably well supported, more particularly for the current number of shipping yarns.

Next week (Whitsuntide) will be a general holiday amongst our trading community, and no revival in actual business can be looked for till after that period. It is thought, however, that the Corn Bill being passed, and the railway deposits distributed, some improvement in business may be looked for IS till it was hoped that a much more extensive "winding up" of the railway schemes would have been effected; and hone some anticipate a sinister action on the part of the money market and to arrive safely in London, where, we believe, he is at this moment. It is well known that for some time past Prince Louis has earnestly desired once more to see his aged father, whose precurious state of health leaves little hope that his life will be much farther proloneed. For this purpose he memorialized the King of the French for his temporary liberation on parole; offering his word of honor as security for his return to the chatean of Ham as soon as his filled attentions should cease to be required. The praycipate a sinister action on the part of the money market for some period.

London Money Market.

The Money Market has been characterized by a dull-ness and quietude under which prices can with difficulty be supported, and the transactions altogether being of a his fillal attentions should cease to be required. The prayvery limited description prices have tended toward a fall. It was fully expected that the market would be beneficially influenced by the successful passage of the Corn Importation Bill through its second reading in the aplished with such singular good fortune. His object now, as we hear, is to obtain passports without delay, in rifer that he may at once hasten to share the retreat of House of Lords; but the arrival of the news of hostilities having broken out between the United States and Mexi-co, has caused prices to decline fully † per cent. In spite of the favorable impressions created by the decision of AMERICAN SLAVERY .- Frederick Douglass, the soil the House of Lords.

AMERICAN SLAVERY — Frederick Donglass, the soil disont American siave, has been collaborating the Cockneys about what he calls the horrors of American slavery. He delivered an address last week at Finsbury Chapel, Moorshelds, which extended over two hours and a half. He contended, that though slavery was recognized in fifteen States out of the twenty-eight, yet that slavery was an United States institution, for that the free States afforded their sid and power to the slave-holding States to nerpetuate the system, and, by these the House of Lords.

The latest quotations of Consols for Money is 96‡ for the New Account, sellers at 96‡, Reduced Three-per-Cents, 95 the Three-and-a Quarter New 97‡, and Exchequer Bills 15 In the Foreign market the effect of the news upon Mexholding States to perpetuate the system, and, by these means, one-sixth of the population of democratic America

in the Foreign market the effect of the news upen Mexican stock has been considerable. Mexican Bonds having delined to 29², and the Deferred to 16. The following are the latest quotations for other stock:

Grenada Deferred Bonds have been done at 4², Peruvian 39. Spanish Five-per-Cents 24³, the Three-per-Cents 36³; Dutch Two-and-a-half-per-Cents 60, and the Fenr-per-Cent Centificates 20³. All the reculiar modes of torture formerly resorted to in

the West-Indies, including the whip, the gag, the thumbscrew, the fetters, the cat-hauling, the blood-hounds, were all in use at present in the United States. The speaker is said, by one of his enlogists, to have "delivered himself with considerable clearness and much energy." It was stated that Frederick Douglass had left in America a wife ltimate success. This step tends to embarrass the and four children, and it was suggested that an effort ought large amount to remain locked up in the hands of the to be made to bring his family to him, as he could not re-Accountant-General of the Court of Chancery. Discount Brokers are very cautious, and decline extend-ing their business, as they anticipate, ere long, an advance in the present rates.

turn to Ameica without incurring the risk of being seized and restored to his legal owner.

To carry out this object, Mr. Sturge and Mr. G. W. Alexander put down their names for \$20 each, and other parties present subscribed smaller sams. At this meeting was mooted the question whether the money received in the United States on behalf of the Free Church of Scotland should not be returned. The subject is a fine theme for declamation, but refunding the dollars is another and a very different affair. Report for the week ending May 22.—With the exception of Wednesday, on which day there was a fair demand, the market has been dull all week. Accounts from Manchester and the manufacturing districts have also tended in the same direction. Prices, therefore, have barely maintained themselves. AFRICAN SLAVERY .- At a recent meeting of the

British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, held in Lon-don, the following details were gleaned from the report read by Mr. Scoble: There were brought before the Mixed Commission Courts at Sierra Leone, in 1844, 27 slavers, nine of which were captured with 2523 slaves on board. During the last year the number of slavers con-As to the cause of this change and depression from the of 6000 slaves, and there remained six which had been animation previously in existence, it seems to connect taelf more or less with the money facilities, or the want

of 6000 slaves, and there remained six which had been captured for adjudication.

From the beginning of April, 1844, to the middle of May, 1845, the squadron of cruisers stationed on the Western coast of Africa captured 59 slavers, 13 of which had on board upward of 4,500 slaves. Of these slavers, one of them had been captured and condemned eight times, one seven times, two six times, three five times, seven four times, twelve three times, eleven twice, twenty-one once. The stimulus to the trade was found in its immense profits. The traders did not hesitate to incur any risk or expense to attain their object.

The Committee concluded that there was no reasonable hope that the evil could be overcome by an armed force, and urged that henceforth the energies both of Government and the country should be directed to the universal extipation of slavery by means which were of a purely moral and pacific character. Slavery offered the of them, and the comparative non-abandonment of the railway projects, the expectation of which abandonment had become pretty general in the commercial world.— There appears also, in Manchester, a fear of some far-ther undefined commercial disasters reaching them, poll-tics and the Corn Bill having something to do with it. Altogether, we close the week with a dull appearance 4.030 American and 300 Surats have been taken on spe culation, and 1,170 American and 150 Pernams for expor-

culation, and 1,170 American and 150 Pernams for export. Sold this day 3,000 to 4,000 bales, 500 being on speculation. The total number of sales during the week amount to 29,340 bales.

Report for the useck ending May 29.—The declaration of war, by the United States, against Maxico, brought by the Boston steamer of the 16th instant, arrived here yesterday, is producing some effect on our market. Previous to her arrival, we were dull, and had barely maintained the revious currency. But this morning speculators are at work; Cotton is of-

sal extirpation of slavery by means which were of a pureig moral and pacific character. Slavery offered the
greatest obstacle to the progress of Divine truth. The
report concluded by drawing attention to two points,
nemely, the abolition of Slavery in Tunis during the past
year, and the emancipation of the slaves which was to
nice place in a lew days in Surinam. Several resolutions were adopted and strong opinions expressed by
the speakers on the subject of the money received by
the Free Church of Scotland from the Slave States of But this morning speculators are at work; Cotton is of-fered more sparingly, and in some instances withdrawn from the market altogether—prices having an upward ten-dency. We therefore adjust our weekly scale of quota-tions to a firm and rather rising market, without raising the currency all round—at the same time duly noticing the influence of this event which is now bearing upon us. In addition to this, and seconding this upward tendency as far as it goes, we have just received the division on the Corn Bill in the House of Lords. A division, with so large a majority in its favor, is generally understood here as an indication that the bill will very speedily be car-ried. ACCIDENT TO THE CAIMAN, FRENCH WAR-STEAM-Ex.—This steamer was lately sent to join the squadron at Senegal, and last wock she ran on a sand-bank off Almeira, within musket shot of Cape Sacratif. The weather was caim, the sun had not set, it being about 8 o'clock, and the

caim, the sun had not set, it being about 8 o'clock, and the accident of her touching the bank is attributed to a variation in the needle. All her guns, and everything else that encumbered her, were thrown overboard, but the lightening of the vessel did not avail toget her off the bank. She remained therefor 18 hours, and at last owed her salvation only to a favorable gust of wind that lifted her from the bed; she was at once brought into Toulon for repairs. It is noticed, as a remarkable fact, that the remainder of the maxines who escaped the disaster of the Papin were also on board the Caiman. Altogether, we close the week with a more animated Altogether, we close the week win a more animated appearance, and a promise, (for the present, at least,) of somewhat better doings for the future. 2 900 American and 500 Surats have been taken on speculation: and 1400 American, 520 Pernams, 50 Surats, and 370 La Gasyras, for export. Sales this day: 5 000 to 5,000 bales, 1,000 belong on speculation. The sales for the week are 25,650 bales.

Rupopean Corn Trade.

European Corn Trade.

LONDON.—We are still unable to report any improve-ment in the Grain trade. Since the sailing of the Mail DANISH SUCCESSION .- The attention of political ment in the Grain trace. Since the same and the state of DANISH SECESSION.—The attention of pointed circles is attracted to the difficulties which will one day arise relative to the succession of Denmark, and the Dachies of Holstein and Schleswig. The Prince Royal of Denmark has no children; he is now suing for a divorce so as to be able to contract a third marriage. Prince Forderick of Hesses is he next heir to the throne after prices current on the 25th; few millers were disposed to purchase; a similar remark applies to bonded. In other of Geremony. A marriage between Prince Frede-of Hesse and the young daughter of the King of iden may probably result from the interview of the

LIVERPOOL .- Since the sailing of the Hibernia there FEARFUL COLLISION AT LIVERPOOL-The Merhas been no improvement in our Corn market. The de-mand for free Wheat has been dull throughout. On the 20th inst. although there was a good average attendance of town and country millers, the transactions in any kind of free Wheat were in nowise extensive; even choice Sigo, win coo passenger, and with the Sea Nymph, leaving Liverpool for Newry. The result was the loss of twenty-one lives, and the wounding of a score more. Some of the Rambler's passengers were killed on the spot, and others were drowned in the stream. The vessel was subsequently run on shore. The night was not dark. The affair is undergoing investigation. cost to seil, nardy manufacture tree to the mentioned. The only sale of bonded Wheat reported since last week is a cargo of Wismar, the price of which has not transpired; and few parcels of Western States Flour have found buyers are decide of 1s. to 1s. 6d. per The Hungarian journals speak in sillicting terms of the damage done by the inundations in the beginning of May. All the valleys at the foot of the mountains of Tokay are deeply under water, and the cultivated isnds have much suffered. The inhabitants were represented as in great distress for provisions, all communications being cut off.

few sales of free Wheat were offered to necessitious buye at a decline of 1d to 2d per 70 lbs. from the reduced rate of the 26th instant; but the London morning papers airriving by express about noon, stating a majority of 47 favor of the Corn Bill in the House of Lords, appears wholly to engress the attention of the trade, and subsequently appears and the papers of the corn Bill in the House of Lords, appears wholly to engress the attention of the trade, and subsequently the papers are also as the papers. The accounts from Constantinople state that the treaty of commerce between Russis and Turkey was signed on the 30th ult., at Balta Liman, by Redschid Pasha and Tabir Bey. on the part of the Porte, and by M. Titow, on that of Russia. That treaty places Russia on a footing with the other powers who have been adhered to the treaty of the 16th of August. rices would have been generally conceded; it is di At the annual meeting of the German booksellers, lately held at Leipsic, it was resolved to establish in New-York an extensive commission firm for German books.—The cost of establishing such a concern is estimated at 30,000 thalers, which will be shortly raised among the however, to form any precisely accurate quotamons for the moment; we therefore wait the result of our next market, when the effect produced by this important measure will probably be more clearly ascertained. Not withstanding the large stock of Wheat and Flour, laying here in bond, will shortly be released at the new duty, we hear of no sales to-day in anticipation of the event, though Western States Flour is offered at 245 per barrel.

**Commence of the control of t The editor of the Gazette de France has been

CONTINENTAL MARKETS .- The Baltic Wheat prices con CONTINENTAL MARKETS.—The Baltic Wheat prices continue fairly supported, notwithstanding the very dull and declining accounts reported from England. Our letters from Konigsberg, Danzig, Stettin, and Kostock, are all of one tenor; the supplies being small, there is no pressure on the markets, and the holders have confidence. The Polish supply at Konigsberg and Danzig is almost entirely wanting. Good mixed such high mixed Wheat find buyers at 45s to 48s at Danzig, and 4000 quarters common 60 lbs. red Wheat sold at 38s to 40s at Konigsberg. Barley 18s, and Oats 16s to 1 is per quarter. The crops look well in the Baltic countries, according to the last reports. 61 lbs. red Uckermark Wheat is held at 40s to 44s; 62 lbs. Pommeranean at 45s to 46s; Earley at 22s to 25s, and Oats at

found guilty of a libel on the King, and condemned to four meaths' imprisonment, and to pay a fine of 3000 francs.— The libel was contained in some reflections upon Lecomte's

attempt on his Majesty's life.

Prince Waldemar of Prussia, who nobly fought
by the side of Lord Hardinge, in India, returns to Europe
with the French Embassador to China, M. Lagrene, who
offered his Royal Highness a passage on board the steam-

A letter from Tunis states that on the 28th ultimo

The fact of the British Government having been

served with the notice of the American President relative to Oregon, is stated in the London papers.

The arrival of three bales of raw silk, by the

the Bey sent off an Embassador with presents for Queen Victoria. They consist of eight horses, three richly orna-mented saddles, two ostriches, and two female Moorish red Uckermark Wheat is held at 40s to 44s; 62 hs. Pommeranean at 45s to 46s; Barley at 22s to 25s, and Oats at 1rs 9d per quarter free on board at Stettin, and 62 lts. Wheat costs 45s to 46s per quarter f. o. b. at Rostock.

The Hamburg market gave way is to 2s per quarter for Wheat. The Dutch accounts are unchanged. There are very bad accounts of the Bye crop generally in the Bhine district, and in Holland and Belgium. The French markets are dearer in the iniand. At Marseilles about 14,000 quarters Wheat, Black Sea sorts, changed hands at 32s to 36s per quarter, according to quality. The Odessa market is cheaper, and good fair Wheat may be had at 28s to 31s per quarter, common sorts 59 ibs at 24s 6d to 26s per quarter f. o. b. The Danube markets are void of interest, and the tendency of prices is decidedly downward. Elizabeth, from New-Orleans, has excited much interest in Liverpool, and the announcement has traveled through most of the English papers. most of the English papers.

The Grand Jury at the Central Criminal Court London, last week, made a presentment to the court to the effect, that there is something radically wrong in English legislation as regards the increase of crime, and the reclaration of crimes.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED. In the steamship Great Western from Liverpo

The statement that Mr. Charles Dickens and his family were about to proceed to Constantinople turns out to be incorrect. Switzerland is to be their locale for twelve months. THE PACKET SHIP "SIDDONS."-This noble ship Woods and family, Dr G Hailen, Mrs Hallen, Mr Robert Woods and family, Dr G Hailen, Mrs Hallen, Mr Robert Ewing, Mr A Yznogs, Mrs Galt, Miss A Cruise, Mr W Bourdain, W M Hunt, C J Russ, E Pierson, Mr Miller, H Benjamin, B Andrae, Mr and Mrs Ranken, child and servant; G M Talton: J C Mayer, C C Symones, E Howell, Wm Duverna, Dr Lawrence, Mrs Lawrence, family and I servant; W Creurwell, Gen Armstrong, G Faulson, Mr Lendam, J A Robertson, J W Harris, E Ballin, Mr and Mrs Mackay, Miss Mackay, A H Dans, G W Thomas, Mr and Mrs Phoenix, Miss Phoenix, T Robinson, W Birt, L Switzer, A Roberts, Mr and Mrs Bradley, Mr Livingston, Miss Livingston, Miss E Blangy, Mr and Mrs Livingston, Miss E Blangy, Mr and reached Liverpool on the same day as the Great Western. State of Trade in the Manufacturing Districts. The improvement in the manufacturing districts, which we noticed in our last report, has not been maintained. Late accounts from Leeds state that business has become very dull: one principal cause is the rumors that there was reason to fear that the repeal of the Corn Bill was in danger of not passing the House of Lords.—Prices are without any alteration, and the stocks continue moderate. Business has also been very dull in the warehouses; there have been fewer buyers than usual in the ware desired the week and purchases have been light. Switzer, A Roberts, Mr and Mrs Bradley, Mr Livingston, Mrs Livingston, Miss Livingston, Miss E Blanzy, Mr and Mrs Shaw and family, T P Rossiter, C A Bristed, J Arquhart, Mr and Mrs Punnett, Miss E Punnett, Miss M Punnett, T H Proctor, H Ricketts, B T Atkins, Wm B Chambers, Geo Leigh, Wm Spalding, A Willett, C E Milner, Jno Brooke, J Mazarra and 3 brethers, W Tornin, W Robinson, A Clarke, B Sandheyn, Mr and Mrs Chandler and Servant, W F Christle, Mrs Maharg and servant, Miss Sampson, C Bickford, Lady Chichester, Miss Miller—117. own during the week, and purchases have been light.

A letter from Huddersheld dated May 27, contains the
following: We have had a duil market here to-day, but

following: we have the which is usual at this time of the year, being an interm between the seasons. Few goods have changed hands, and the buyers continue to act very cautiously, buying only for present actual demand. There appears every SHIPS LOADING AND CLEARED for the United States and British America.—Liverpool.—Loading—Clining on the Administration of Justice; and Gen. Ward, on the Administration of Justice; and Gen. Ward, Keylog, for Boston; Margaret for Boston and St Stephens, N B; Spartan, for Charlotte Town, P E I; Isabells, Friend.

| N B; Spartan, for Charlotte Town, P E I; Isabells, Friend.

ship, Robert Burns, and Thomas Edward, for Halifax, NS; Wizard, for Labrador: Glancus, Leo, Speed, Cambyses, and Syria, for Montreal; George Stevens, for New-Orleans; Elizabeth Denision, Liverpool, New-York, and Robert A. Parke, for New-York; Milicete, for New-York and Quebec; Howard, for New-York and Savannah; Thomas P Cope, Annawon, and Susquehanna, for Philadelphia; Virginia, Symmetry, Sea King, John Bolton, Elizabeth, and Cornacopia, for Quebec; Albion, and Swan, for Saint John, NB; Yucatan, for Staten Island; United Kingdom, and Independence, for Staten Island; United Kingdom, and Independence. Cleared—Caledonia, Brander, for Philadelphia.

delphia.

LONDON—Loading—Phantom, for Bermuda; Union, for Boston; Promise, Racer, and Richmond, for Halifar, N. S.; Prince Albert, and Prince Rupert, for Hudson's Say; Susannah, for Montreal; Sophia Susanna, for Nassau; Timoleon, for New-Orleans; Antwerp and Westau; Timoleon, for New-Orleans; Antwerp and Westau; for New-York; Maria, and Thomas & William, for Quebec; Lord Collingwood, Leander, and Vesper, for Quebec and Montreal; John & Mary, for St. John's, New-Gundland. WHOLE NO. 1613.

foundiand.

THE CLYDE—Loading—Clutha, for Boston; Ianthe,
Jamaica, Mary, and Colooney, for Montreal; Blonde, for
Quebec and Motreal; Orbit, for St. John, N. B.

New-York Constitutional Convention. TWELFTH DAY.

Jury Trials-On Giving the Prisoner the Last Word-Challenges-Witnessing Against One's Self-The Freeman's Acre-Indian Voters-Don't tell Why-Betting-Surrogate-Chancellors-Township Courts of Er-pors-Libel Law-Auti-Rent Relief-For-feired Bail Bonds-Abolition of Sherifts,

about instructions. What is the use of referring a Resolution, it the subject matter of it is not to be

on the Rights and Privileges of the Citizens, the following proposition, which was ordered, after a brief discuss on as to whether the 11th was th

Mr. O'Conor moved to refer to the Committee

inquired into?

2d. A right to the accused in all impens nal cases, and actions, or proceedings for penalties or forfeitures, or for misconduct in office, to make a final reply to the prosecutor upon questions of law or fact.

3d. The right of peremptory challenge to persons drawn as jurors, to the extent now allowed by law; and a like the control of the cases and its law of

4th. The exemption of every person from being compel-led to be a witness against himself in any case, for the purpose of subjecting himself to a penalty or forfeiture, or any loss or deprivation, in the nature of a penalty or of a

this was not a plan to divide up the estates of the farmers and give part to the lawyers; but as that was not it, he would not oppose the Resolution, which was referred, and is as follows:

ncumbered by or for any debt contracted or created by uch elector, after such registry and a reasonable publication and notice thereof. Mr. Richmond asked that the same Committee might be instructed to inquire whether the right of suffrage ought not to be extended to Indians. Ordered,
Mr. Baker introduced a Resolution that it would
be inexpedient for the Standing Committees of this
Convention to accommon these.

d again, one sided arguments and ex parte views

(Gov. Wright's friends) declined to listen to his su

which the several matters referred to its members are

Among the propositions referred, I noted one for extending to Colored People the Right of Voting, one, whether the Canals ought not to be finished. including the Erie Enlargement; one, to keep down the rate of Legal Interest at 6 per cent, (by Dana); one, that the rights of Widows and Orphan Children may be considered; one, to prevent the duty on home-made Salt from being raised; one, (by Allen.) for doing away the Two Third Vote on granting Incorporations; one, to make the Stock-holders of Banks liable for all their Debts; one, to holders of Banks liable for all their Debts; one, to incorporate the principle of Non-Imprisonment for Debt into the Constitution; one, for prohibiting the Legislature to pass Usury Laws; one, for making Surrogates salaried officers, and transferring local Chancery business to them; one, to give the Clergy equal rights; one to appoint a Commission to complete the business now pending in our Law Courts; one, for all Contracts with the State to be in writing, and makers the accept hy a Judge after a full hear. and unalterable except by a Judge after a fall hearing; one (by Richmond) to inquire as to the propriety of making a final decision in all cases where be carried from a Justice's Court appeals may now be carried from a Justice's Court under \$50, by the Town Court composed of all the

Justices in it.

Although the debates have not yet assumed that interesting and important character which all anti-cipate when the great questions which agitate society come to be discussed, the galleries and space be-Mr. O'Conor's excellent proposition, to give to the accused citizens the last appeal to the jury, is, I believe, the law of Secolland and several parts of continental Europe, but not of England. It is found-ed on justice, and will surely be adopted.

The Law of Libel, some 40 years since, was amended in this State so as to give the party prosecuted the right to give the truth in evidence. In 1821 this principle was incorporated into the Constitution, section 8 of article 7. Editors have complained that the course of justice, even under

in an prosecutions or indictments for libel, the truth may be given in evidence to the jury; and if it shall ap-pear to the jury that the matter charged as libelous is true, and was published with good motives and for justifi-able ends, the party shall be securited. able ends, the party shall be acquitted, and in fa such acquitted the jury shall have the right to dete the law as well as the fact."

The only alteration would be, that the five words which I have placed in italics are not in the present

Mr. Jordan sent to committee No. 18 a resolution to inquire into the expediency of prohibiting the future creation of any estates in lands, reserving rents in fee or for life, or for a longer term than — years, also for covenants for quarter or tenth sales, and all other covenants in restraint of alienation and infeit

suit, sums recovered, costs, counsel fees, &c. Ordered.
Mr. Gardner asked for an inquiry, whether it
would not be advantageous to abolish the office of
Sheriff, Deputy Sheriff, and Superintendent of the
Poor and of Common Schools, and appoint a geaeral Peace Officer for the County, who would perform their duties with the aid of the Constables?
Mr. O'Conor presented a plan of judicial reform,
drawn up, as he stated, by an eminent friend and
constituent. It was referred to the Committee up-

improvement, is oppressive. Mr. O'Conor had referred to Committee No. 11 (Gen. Tallmadge chairman,) a proposition that the section shall henceforth read as follows:

Mr. Baker moved an inquiry into the population

and boundaries of each election district in the city of New-York, with the view of carrying out the

Mr. Hawley moved that an inquiry be made of the District Attorneys of this States, relative to the amount of bail bonds forfeited, recognizances in suit, sums recovered, costs, counsel fees, &c. Ordered

constituent. It was referred to the Committee ap-on the Administration of Justice; and Gen. Ward,

ALEANY, Saturday, June 13, 1846.

To the Editor of The Tribune

The sitting to-day lasted from eleven till oneand scores of Resolutions were, by request of members, referred to the several Standing Committees. A debate arose as to the responsibility of the Convention for propositions ordered to be sent to these Committees with instructions to inquire into the expediency of doing this or that. I see no difference between these and others where nothing is said

Resolved, That it be referred to the eleventh Standing Committee, to consider the propriety of securing to citizens of this State, by Constitutional provision, the following rights and privileges, to wit:

1st. A right to the accused, in all criminal cases, and in all actions or proceedings for penalties or forfeitures, to waive a trial by Jury, and submit himself to trial by the Court.

right to the accused in all criminal cases, and in all actions and proceedings for penalties or forfeitures, to the extent of five challenges; and a like right to each party in all other civil cases, to the extent of one challenge,

Mr. Stow proposed to confer on every elector the privilege of holding, free of liability for debts to be contracted hereafter, a small quantity of land. Mr. Strong said, that at first he was not quite sure that

Russleed, That the Committee on the Electivo Franchise be instructed to inquire into the expediency of secur-ing to every elector the privilege of holding a certain amount of real estate owned by him, or in which he has unt of real estate owned by him, or in which he has a permanent interest, if not less than \$---, and not more than \$---- in value; that such property be de-scribed and registered; and that the same shall not be

Convention to accompany their Reports with writ-ten explanations giving their reasons—on which a brief but spirited debate took place, in which Messrs. Brown, Worden, Chatfield, Tallmadge and others took part; some wishing to leave it to the discretion of the several Committees to say in what cases it would be expedient to report the grounds on which their propositions might be based—others being op-posed to all reporting of reasons, one way or the other, to be placed on the journal; it was urged that some gentlemen could far better write down and present their reasons than state them in a speechthat statistical details might govern some Committees, and also the Convention in their decisions—

The Convention adopted Mr. Baker's Resolution, after negativing, 35 to 29, [scarcely a quorum,] a motion to get rid of it.

[The above proceeding has important bearings, and merits very grave and deliberate consideration. If courts of law had the faculty of deciding on matters of moment with the Railroad speed of the Convention, they would soon clear their calendars, whether they gave justice or not. The

vice to place betting among penal offences.

[I presume that each of the 18 Committees has a book

entered. Some of the Resolutions are in lieu of short thy of grave consideration, as embodying principles conducive to the public weifare.]